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United States Department of Agriculture

BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

SERVICE AND REGULATORY ANNOUNCEMENTS

APRIL-JUNE 1938

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QUARANTINE AND OTHER OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO EUROPEAN CORN BORER QUARANTINE (NO. 41)

MAY 7, 1938.

B. E. P. Q. 474 (supersedes H. B. 161 and supplements P. Q. C. A. 309).

METHOD USED FOR THE DISINFECTION OF IMPORTED BROOMCORN AND BROOMCORN BROOMS

Broomcorn and articles made of broomcorn which are required to be treated, under the provisions of regulation 5 of Quarantine No. 41, will be treated by one of the following methods:

1. Vacuum fumigation:

(1) The temperature of the stalks and of the fumigation chamber during the fumigation shall be not less than 60° F.

(2) The dosage for the fumigation shall be 3 pounds of liquid hydrocyanic acid or its equivalent per 1,000 cubic feet of space.

(3) The air pressure in the fumigation chamber shall be reduced to the equivalent of 2 inches of mercury (a 28-inch vacuum at sea level), after which the hydrocyanic acid shall be introduced and the low pressure held for the duration of the fumigation.

(4) The exposure shall be not less than 3 hours.

2. Steam sterilization:

(1) The air pressure in the treating chamber shall be reduced to the equivalent of 5 inches of mercury (a 25-inch vacuum at sea level).

(2) Steam shall then be introduced until a positive pressure of 10 pounds is obtained.

(3) The exposure to the 10-pound positive pressure of steam shall continue for a period sufficient to assure a constant temperature in all parts of the treating chamber, after which the steam may be shut off and the treating chamber exhausted of the uncondensed steam.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE (NO. 48)

REVISION OF REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

An important change in the following revision of the regulations of the Japanese beetle quarantine is the inclusion in the regulated areas for the first time of part of Schuylar County, N. Y., parts of the Ohio counties of Coshocton, Portage, and Summit, and parts of the West Virginia counties of Berkeley and Jefferson. This action is considered necessary because of the establishment of the Japanese beetle therein. Areas were also added to counties, parts of which were formerly under regulation, in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, and Virginia. Lancaster County, Pa., has been added to the special area (regulation 5, sec. A (1) (ii)) from which the movement of fruits and vegetables by motortruck or refrigerator car is regulated. Wheeling, W. Va., and Coshocton, Ohio, are brought under regulation and placed in the same category as Buffalo, Cleveland, and other outlying cities in that a certificate or permit is required in the movement of fruits and vegetables to these cities but no restrictions are placed on the interstate movement therefrom.

Of interest to nurserymen is the elimination of restrictions on the movement of aquatics except during the period from June 15 to October 15, inclusive.

The restrictions on the movement of sand are modified to exempt from certification silica sand, greensand, marl, "bird sand," "bird gravel," and pottery clay, when free from vegetable matter, and when labeled as to contents on the outside of each container.

Some outlying areas where Japanese beetle infestations have been found the past field season are not included in the regulated area because of assurance from the States concerned that adequate measures will be taken to prevent the spread of the pest therefrom.

SUMMARY

Unless a certificate or permit has been issued, these regulations as now revised prohibit the interstate shipment of green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas in entire bunches or in clusters of 25 or more, apples, peaches, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries, or raspberries from the regulated areas, to or through points outside; and also prohibit (unless a certificate or permit has been issued) the interstate movement of all fruits and vegetables by refrigerator car or motortruck from the District of Columbia, the State of Delaware, and parts of the States of Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Virginia, to or through points outside the regulated areas as defined in regulation 3. Refrigerator cars used for loading fruits and vegetables, other than onions and potatoes, in such area must, prior to loading, be cleaned by the common carrier and kept tightly closed and sealed during the interval between

cleaning and loading. Onions and potatoes must be fumigated in the car when such action is deemed necessary by the inspector, and doors and hatches of the cars must be closed or screened. For other details and exceptions see regulation 5.

The regulations also prohibit the interstate shipment of plants, sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure from any part of the regulated areas to or through any outside point throughout the year unless a Federal permit or certificate has been secured. Portions of plants and cut flowers are restricted interstate movement only between June 15 and October 15, inclusive. For details and exceptions see regulations 6 and 7.

The regulated areas include the District of Columbia, the entire States of Connecticut, Delaware, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and Rhode Island, and parts of the States of Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia. The boundaries are shown in regulation 3.

These regulations also place certain restrictions to protect restricted articles from infestation while in transit, require thorough cleaning of vehicles and containers which have been used in transporting restricted products, and provide other safeguards and conditions as specified in regulations 8 to 13, inclusive.

To secure permits and certificates, address the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, 266 Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J., or the nearest branch office listed in the appendix.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48 (TWELFTH REVISION)

[Approved March 1, 1937; effective March 1, 1937]

I, H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine the States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), a dangerous insect new to and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by section 8 of the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine the said States of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia, and the District of Columbia, effective on and after March 1, 1937. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid (1) fruits and vegetables; (2) nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and other plants; and (3) sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved or allowed to be moved from any of said quarantined States or District into or through any other State or Territory or District of the United States in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed in the rules and regulations hereinafter made and amendments thereto: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and of the rules and regulations supplemental thereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now, or which may hereafter be, designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas when, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, the enforcement of the aforesaid rules and regulations as to such regulated areas shall be adequate to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle: *Provided further*, That such limitations shall be conditioned upon the said State providing for and enforcing such control measures with respect to such regulated areas as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle therefrom to other parts of the State: *And provided further*, That certain articles classed as restricted herein may, because of the nature of their growth or production or their manufactured or processed condition, be exempted by administrative instructions issued by

the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine when, in his judgment, such articles are considered innocuous as carriers of infestation.

Done at the city of Washington this 1st day of March 1937.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

RULES AND REGULATIONS (SIXTEENTH REVISION) SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 48

[Approved April 6, 1938; effective April 11, 1938]

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Japanese beetle*.—The insect known as the Japanese beetle (*Popillia japonica* Newm.), in any stage of development.

(b) The terms "infested," "infestation," and the like, relate to infestation with the Japanese beetle.

(c) *Quarantined area*.—Any State or District quarantined by the Secretary of Agriculture to prevent the spread of the Japanese beetle.

(d) *Regulated area*.—Any area in a quarantined State or District which is now, or which may hereafter be, designated as such by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, as revised.

(e) *Fruits and vegetables*.—For the list of restricted fruits and vegetables see regulation 5.

(f) *Nursery and ornamental stock*.—Nursery, ornamental, and greenhouse stock, and all other plants, plant roots, cut flowers, or other portions of plants.

(g) *Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure*.—Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure of any kind and as to either bulk movement or in connection with farm products or nursery and ornamental stock.

(h) *Certified sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure*.—Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure determined by the inspector as uninfested and so certified.

(i) *Certified greenhouse*.—A greenhouse or similar establishment which has complied to the satisfaction of the inspector with the conditions imposed in regulation 6. This term may apply also to potting beds, heeling-in areas, hot-beds, coldframes, or similar plots or to storage houses, packing sheds, or stores treated or otherwise safeguarded in manner and method satisfactory to the inspector.

(j) *Inspector*.—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(k) *Moved or allowed to be moved interstate*.—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried, transported, moved, or allowed to be moved from one State or Territory or District of the United States into or through any other State or Territory or District.

REGULATION 2. LIMITATION OF RESTRICTIONS TO REGULATED AREAS

Conditioned upon the compliance on the part of the State concerned with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (twelfth revision), the restrictions provided in these regulations on the interstate movement of plants and plant products and other articles enumerated in said notice of quarantine will be limited to such movement from the areas in such State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as regulated areas.

REGULATION 3. REGULATED AREAS

In accordance with the provisos to Notice of Quarantine No. 48 (twelfth revision), the Secretary of Agriculture designates as regulated areas for the purpose of these regulations the States, District, counties, townships, towns, cities, election districts, and magisterial districts listed below, including all cities, towns, boroughs, or other political subdivisions within their limits:

Connecticut.—The entire State.

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maine.—County of York; towns of Auburn and Lewiston, in *Androscoggin County*; towns of Cape Elizabeth, Gorham, Gray, New Gloucester, Raymond, Scarborough, Standish, and the cities of Portland, South Portland, Westbrook, and Windham, in *Cumberland County*; the city of Waterville, in *Kennebec County*; and the city of Brewer, in *Penobscot County*.

Maryland.—Counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, and Worcester; the city of Baltimore; the city of Cumberland, the town of Frostburg, and election districts Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, 11, 12, 14, 22, 23, 24, 26, 29, 31, and 32, in *Allegany County*; the city of Annapolis and election districts Nos. 3, 4, and 5, in *Anne Arundel County*; election districts Nos. 1, 2, 3, 9, 11, 12, 13, 14, and 15, and that portion of election district No. 8 lying south of Shawan, Beaver Dam, and Sherwood Roads, in *Baltimore County*; all of *Caroline County* except election districts of Hillsboro (No. 6), American Corners (No. 8), and Preston (No. 4); the city of Westminster, and election district of Freedom (No. 5), in *Carroll County*; election districts of White Plains and La Plata, in *Charles County*; election district of Cambridge (No. 7), in *Dorchester County*; election districts of Buckeystown (No. 1), Frederick (No. 2), New Market (No. 9), Petersville (No. 12), and Brunswick (No. 25), in *Frederick County*; *County of Harford*, except election district of Marshall (No. 4); election districts of Elkridge (No. 1), Ellicott City (No. 2), and West Friendship (No. 3), in *Howard County*, and the right-of-way of United States Highway No. 1 through the election district of Guilford (No. 6), in said county; all of *Prince Georges County* except the election districts of Nottingham and Aquasco; that part of *Montgomery County* located within the established boundaries of the so-called "Washington Suburban Sanitary District"; towns of Easton and Oxford, in *Talbot County*; election districts of Sharpsburg (No. 1), Williamsport (No. 2), Hagerstown (Nos. 3, 17, 21, 22, 24, and 25), Leitersburg (No. 9), Sandy Hook (No. 11), and Halfway (No. 26), in *Washington County*; election districts of Pittsburg (No. 4), Parsons (No. 5), Dennis (No. 6), Trappe (No. 7), Nutters (No. 8), Salisbury (No. 9), Delmar (No. 11), Camden (No. 13), Willards (No. 14), and Fruitland (No. 16), in *Wicomico County*.

Massachusetts.—The entire State.

New Hampshire.—Counties of Belknap, Cheshire, Hillsboro, Merrimack, Rockingham, Strafford, and Sullivan; towns of Brookfield, Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Moultonboro, Ossipee, Sandwich, Tamworth, Tuftonboro, Wakefield, and Wolfeboro, in *Carroll County*; towns of Alexandria, Ashland, Bridgewater, Bristol, Canaan, Dorchester, Enfield, Grafton, Groton, Hanover, Hebron, Holderness, Lebanon, Lyme, Orange, and Plymouth, in *Grafton County*.

New Jersey.—The entire State.

New York.—Counties of Albany, Bronx, Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Cortland, Delaware, Dutchess, Fulton, Greene, Kings, Madison, Montgomery, Nassau, New York, Oneida, Onondaga, Orange, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rensselaer, Richmond, Saratoga, Schenectady, Schoharie, Suffolk, Sullivan, Tioga, Ulster, Rockland, Washington, and Westchester; towns of Red House and Salamanca, and the city of Salamanca, in *Cattaraugus County*; towns of Tonawanda, Amherst, and Cheektowaga, and the cities of Buffalo and Lackawanna, in *Erie County*; towns of Columbia, Danube, Fairfield, Frankfort, German Flats, Herkimer, Litchfield, Little Falls, Manheim, Newport, Salisbury, Schuyler, Stark, Warren, and Winfield, and the city of Little Falls, in *Herkimer County*; towns of Catherine, Cayuta, Dix, Hector, Montour, and Reading, and the Borough of Watkins Glen, in *Schuyler County*; towns of Caton, Corning, and Hornby, and the city of Corning, in *Steuben County*; towns of Caroline, Danby, Dryden, Enfield, Ithaca, Newfield, and the city of Ithaca, in *Tompkins County*; towns of Luzerne and Queensbury and the city of Glens Falls, in *Warren County*.

Ohio.—Counties of Columbiana and Mahoning; townships of Augusta, Brown, and East, in *Carroll County*; the city of Coshocton, in *Coshocton County*; the city of Cleveland in *Cuyahoga County*; the city of Columbus in *Franklin County*; townships of Cross Creek, Island Creek, Knox, Saline, Steubenville, and Wells, and the city of Steubenville, in *Jefferson County*; the city of Toledo, in *Lucas County*; townships of Atwater, Brimfield, Charlestown, Deerfield, Edinburg, Franklin, Palmyra, Paris, Randolph, Ravenna, Rootstown, and Suffield, in *Portage County*; all of *Stark County*, except the townships of Lawrence, Sugar Creek, and Tuscarawas; and the townships of Bath, Copley, Coventry, Franklin,

Green, Northampton, Norton, Portage, Springfield, Stow, and Tallmadge, and the cities of Akron, Barberton, and Cuyahoga Falls, in *Summit County*.

Pennsylvania.—The entire State, except Crawford, Erie, Forest, Mercer, and Venango Counties; Mercer Township in *Butler County*; Ashland, Beaver, Elk, Richland (including the boroughs of Foxburg and St. Petersburg), Salem, and Washington Townships, in *Clarion County*, and townships of Brokenstraw, Cherry Grove, Columbus, Conewango, Deerfield, Eldred, Farmington, Freehold, Limestone, Pine Grove, Pittsfield, Pleasant, Southwest, Spring Creek, Sugar Grove, Triumph, Watson (including the boroughs of Bear Lake, Grand Valley, Sugar Grove, Tidoute, and Youngsville), in *Warren County*.

Rhode Island.—The entire State.

Vermont.—Counties of Bennington, Rutland, Windham, and Windsor; and the town of Burlington, in *Chittenden County*.

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Arlington, Culpepper, Elizabeth City, Fairfax, Fauquier, Henrico, Loudoun, Norfolk, Northampton, Prince William, Princess Anne, and Stafford; magisterial districts of Dale and Manchester, in *Chesterfield County*; magisterial district of Sleepy Hole, in *Nansemond County*; Camp Stuart, in *Warwick County*; and the cities of Alexandria, Fredericksburg, Hampton, Newport News, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Richmond, South Norfolk, and Suffolk.

West Virginia.—Counties of Hancock, Harrison, Marion, Monongalia, and Taylor; districts of Hedgesville, Falling Waters, and Opequon, in *Berkeley County*; the towns of Bolivar and Harpers Ferry, in *Jefferson County*; town of Keyser and district of Frankfort, in *Mineral County*; the city of Wheeling, in *Ohio County*; and the city of Parkersburg, in *Wood County*.

REGULATION 4. EXTENSION OR REDUCTION OF REGULATED AREAS

The regulated areas designated in regulation 3 may be extended or reduced as may be found advisable by the Secretary of Agriculture. Due notice of any extension or reduction and the areas affected thereby will be given in writing to the transportation companies doing business in or through the States in which such areas are located and by publication in one or more newspapers selected by the Secretary of Agriculture within the States in which the areas affected are located.

REGULATION 5. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

SECTION A. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

(1) Unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor, by an inspector, except as provided in paragraphs (a) to (e), inclusive, of this section: (i) No green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas in entire bunches or in clusters of 25 or more, apples, peaches, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries, or raspberries shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any regulated area to or through any point outside thereof; and (ii) no fruits and vegetables of any kind shall be moved or allowed to be moved interstate via refrigerator car or motortruck from the State, District, counties, election districts, or city listed below to or through any point outside of the regulated areas:

Delaware.—The entire State.

District of Columbia.—The entire District.

Maryland.—Counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Annes, Somerset, and Worcester; the city of Baltimore; all of *Caroline County* except election districts of Hillsboro (No. 6), American Corners (No. 8), and Preston (No. 4); election district of Cambridge (No. 7), in *Dorchester County*; and election districts of Pittsburg (No. 4), Parsons (No. 5), Dennis (No. 6), Trappe (No. 7), Nutters (No. 8), Salisbury (No. 9), Delmar (No. 11), Camden (No. 13), Willards (No. 14), and Fruitland (No. 16), in *Wicomico County*.

New Jersey.—Counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Camden, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Monmouth, Ocean, Salem, Somerset, and Union.

Pennsylvania.—Counties of Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Lancaster, Montgomery, and Philadelphia.

Virginia.—Counties of Accomac, Arlington, and Northampton.

Provided, That the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine may by administrative instructions extend or reduce the areas specified in this regulation when in his judgment such action is considered advisable.

(a) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables between October 16 and June 14, inclusive.

(b) No certificate will be required for the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables on a through bill of lading either from an area not under regulation through a regulated area to another nonregulated area, or from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area, except that a certificate is required for interstate movement to Brewer and Waterville, Maine; Buffalo, N. Y., or to the other regulated parts of Erie County, N. Y.; Cleveland, Columbus, Coshocton, and Toledo, Ohio; Burlington, Vt.; and Parkersburg and Wheeling, W. Va. No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables from Brewer and Waterville, Maine; Buffalo, N. Y., or from other parts of Erie County, N. Y.; Cleveland, Columbus, Coshocton, and Toledo, Ohio; Burlington, Vt.; and Parkersburg and Wheeling, W. Va.

(c) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables when they shall have been manufactured or processed in such a manner that in the judgment of the inspector no infestation could be transmitted.

(d) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of any shipments of apples or peaches of less than 15 pounds to the shipment or of bananas other than in entire bunches or in clusters of 25 or more.

(e) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of commercially packed apples in any quantity, except those moving via refrigerator cars or motor vehicles from the State, District, counties, election districts, or city listed in paragraph (1) (ii) of this section.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate shipment from the regulated areas of fruits and vegetables other than those mentioned above, except that any such interstate shipments of fruits and vegetables may be inspected at any time or place inside or outside the regulated areas and when actually found to involve danger of dissemination of Japanese beetle to uninfested localities, measures to eliminate infestation may be required as a condition of further transportation or delivery.

SECTION B. CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

Certificates may be issued for the interstate movement of fruits and vegetables to points outside the regulated areas between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, under one of the following conditions:

(1) When the fruits and vegetables, moving from a point in the regulated area other than the State, District, counties, election districts, or city listed in paragraph 1 (ii) of this regulation, or moving from such designated State, District, counties, election districts, or city other than by refrigerator car, have actually been inspected by the United States Department of Agriculture and found free from infestation. The number of inspection points for such certification will be limited and their location determined by shipping needs and further conditioned on the establishment at such points of provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the handling and safeguarding of such shipments during inspection. Such inspection may be discontinued and certification withheld by the inspector during periods of general or unusual flight of the beetles.

(2) When the fruits and vegetables have been handled or treated under the supervision of an inspector in manner and by method to free them from any infestation.

(3) When the fruits and vegetables have originated outside of the regulated areas and are to be reshipped directly from freight yards, transfer points, or unloading docks within such areas, under provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the safeguarding of such shipments pending certification and reshipment. Certificates on this basis will be issued without inspection only in cases where, in the judgment of the inspector, the shipments concerned have not been exposed to infestation while within such freight yards, transfer points, or unloading docks.

(4) When the fruits and vegetables were grown in districts where the fact has been established to the satisfaction of the inspector that no infestation exists and are to be shipped directly from the farms where grown to points outside the regulated areas, or are shipped from infested districts where the fact has been established to the satisfaction of the inspector that the Japanese beetle has not begun or has ceased its flight.

(5) When the fruits and vegetables other than onions and potatoes, moving via refrigerator car from the State, District, counties, election districts, or city listed in paragraph 1 (ii) of this regulation, have been inspected and loaded in a manner to prevent infestation, in a refrigerator car with closed or adequately screened doors and hatches, which car prior to loading has been determined by an inspector as thoroughly swept and cleaned by the common carrier in a manner to rid it of infestation. During the interval between cleaning and loading such refrigerator car must be tightly closed and sealed.

(6) When the onions or potatoes moving via refrigerator car from the State, District, counties, election districts, or city listed in this regulation have been fumigated in the car, when deemed necessary in the judgment of the inspector and when the doors and hatches of the car have been tightly closed or adequately screened under the supervision of an inspector.

REGULATION 6. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF NURSERY AND ORNAMENTAL STOCK

SECTION A. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

Nursery and ornamental stock as defined in regulation 1 shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from the regulated areas to or through any point outside thereof, unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the inspector except as follows:

(1) True bulbs, corms, and tubers, when dormant, except for storage growth, and when free from soil, are exempt from the requirement of certification, except that this exemption does not apply to dahlia tubers.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock imported from foreign countries when reshipped from the port of entry in the unopened original container and labeled as to each container with a copy certificate of the country from which it was exported, a statement of the general nature and quantity of the contents, the name and address of the consignee, and the country and locality where grown.

(3) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement between October 16 and June 14, inclusive, of cut flowers, aquatic plants, and of portions of plants without roots and free from soil (such as branches and twigs of trees and shrubs, scions, Christmas trees, holly, laurel, and sphagnum moss).

(4) No certificate or permit will be required for the interstate movement of nursery and ornamental stock when transported by a common carrier on a through bill of lading either from an area not under regulation through a regulated area, or from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area.

SECTION B. CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE ISSUANCE OF CERTIFICATES AND PERMITS

For the purpose of certification of nursery and ornamental stock, nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of such stock will be classified as follows:

(1) *Class I.*—Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock on or within approximately 500 feet of which no infestation has been found may be classified as class I. Upon compliance with the requirements of subsection (6) of this section, nursery and ornamental stock may be certified by the inspector for shipment from such premises without further inspection, and without meeting the safeguards prescribed as a condition of interstate shipment of plants, originating in nurseries or greenhouses of class III.

(2) *Class III.*—(a) Nurseries, greenhouses, and other premises concerned in the movement of nursery and ornamental stock on which either grubs in the soil or one or more beetles have been found, will be classified as class III. Such classification also may be given to nurseries, etc., in localities known to be generally infested where one or more beetles or grubs are found in the immediate proximity (within approximately 500 feet) of such nurseries, etc., on adjacent property or properties. In the case of nursery properties, under single ownership and management, but represented by parcels of land widely separated, such parcels may be independently classified either as class I or class III upon compliance with such conditions and safeguards as shall be required by the inspector. Similarly, unit nursery properties, which would otherwise fall in class III, may be open to subdivision, for the purpose of rating such

subdivisions in classes I or III, when in the judgment of the inspector such action is warranted by recent and scanty infestation limited to a portion of the nursery concerned: *Provided*, That the subdivision containing the infestation shall be clearly marked by boundaries of a permanent nature which shall be approximately 500 feet beyond the point where the infestation occurs.

(b) Upon compliance with subsections (3) and (6) of this section, nursery and ornamental stock may be certified by the inspector for shipment from such premises under any one of the following conditions: (i) That the roots shall be treated by means approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector; or (ii) in the case of plants in which the root system is such that a thorough inspection may be made, that the soil shall be entirely removed from the stock by shaking or washing; or (iii) that it shall be shown by evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the plants concerned were produced in a certified greenhouse.

(3) Greenhouses of class III may be certified upon compliance with all the following conditions with respect to the greenhouses themselves and to all potting beds, heeling-in areas, hotbeds, coldframes, and similar plots:

(a) Ventilators, doors, and all other openings in greenhouses or coldframes on premises in class III shall be kept screened in manner satisfactory to the inspector during the period of flight of the beetle, namely, south of the northern boundaries of Maryland and Delaware between June 1 and October 1, inclusive, or north thereof between June 15 and October 15, inclusive.

(b) Prior to introduction into nurseries or greenhouses, sand, if contaminated with vegetable matter, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure taken from infested locations or which may have been exposed to infestation, must be sterilized or fumigated under the direction and supervision of, and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector. If such sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, or manure is not to be immediately used in such greenhouses, it must be protected from possible infestation in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(c) All potted plants placed in certified greenhouses of class III and all potted plants to be certified for interstate movement therefrom (i) shall be potted in certified soil; (ii) shall, if grown outdoors south of the northern boundaries of Maryland and Delaware at any time between June 1 and October 1, inclusive, or north thereof at any time between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, be kept in screened frames while outdoors; (iii) shall, if grown outdoors during any part of the year, be placed in beds in which the soil or other material shall have been treated in manner and by method approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to eliminate infestation; and (iv) shall comply with such other safeguards as may be required by the inspector.

(4) Cut flowers and other parts of plants without roots or soil may be certified for movement either (a) when they have been inspected by an inspector and found free from infestation, or (b) when they have been grown in a greenhouse of class I or in a certified greenhouse of class III and are transported under such safeguards as will in the judgment of the inspector prevent infestation. (See also sec. A (3) of this regulation.)

(5) Nursery and ornamental stock originating on or moved from unclassified premises may be certified by the inspector under either one of the following conditions: (a) That the soil shall be entirely removed from the stock, or (b) that the roots shall be treated by means approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector, or (c) that it shall be shown by evidence satisfactory to the inspector that the accompanying soil was obtained at such points and under such conditions that in his judgment no infestation could exist therein.

(6) Nurserymen, florists, dealers, and others, in order to maintain their classified status, (a) shall restrict their purchases or receipts of nursery and ornamental stock, sand, if contaminated with vegetable matter, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure within the regulated area to articles which have been certified under these regulations as to each such article and the said certificate shall accompany the articles when moved; (b) shall obtain approval of the inspector before such articles are received on their premises or moved from the open on their own premises into certified greenhouses; and (c) shall also report immediately in writing all purchases or receipts of such articles secured from within the regulated area. Nurserymen, florists, dealers, and others whose premises are classified as class III shall, in addition, report immediately on forms provided for that purpose all their sales or shipments of such articles both to points outside the regulated areas and to other classified nurseries or greenhouses within the regulated areas. Certification may be denied to any

person who has omitted to make the report or reports required by this regulation, and such denial of certification shall continue until the information so omitted has been supplied.

(7) Nursery and ornamental stock imported from foreign countries and not reshipped from the port of entry in the unopened original container may be certified for movement under these regulations when such stock has been inspected by an inspector and found free from infestation.

(8) Nursery and ornamental stock originating outside the regulated areas and certified stock originating in classified nurseries or greenhouses may be certified for reshipment from premises other than those on which they originated, under provisions satisfactory to the inspector for the safeguarding of such stock from infestation at the point of reshipment and en route, and when found advisable by the inspector, after reinspection and determination of freedom from infestation.

REGULATION 7. RESTRICTIONS ON THE MOVEMENT OF SAND, SOIL, EARTH, PEAT, COMPOST, AND MANURE

SECTION A. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT

Sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure shall not be moved or allowed to be moved interstate from any point in the regulated areas to or through any point outside thereof unless a certificate or permit shall have been issued therefor by the inspector, except as follows:

(1) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of (a) sand for construction purposes, silica sand, greensand, marl, "bird sand," "bird gravel," and pottery clay, when free from vegetable matter; (b) such other sands as have been treated or processed and subsequently handled in such manner that in the judgment of the inspector no Japanese beetle could exist therein, provided that each container of such article shall be labeled on the outside thereof as to nature of contents, except that in case of bulk shipments such label shall accompany the waybill or other shipping papers; and (c) ground, dried, imported peat in packages of 5 pounds or less to the package.

(2) No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure imported from foreign countries when reshipped from the port of entry in the unopened original container and labeled as to each container with the country of origin, and when the shipment is further protected in manner or method satisfactory to the inspector.

(3) No certificate will be required for the interstate movement of sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure when transported by a common carrier on a through bill of lading either from an area not under regulation through a regulated area, or from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area.

SECTION B. CONDITIONS OF CERTIFICATION

Certificates for the movement of restricted sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure may be issued under any one of the following conditions:

(1) When the articles to be moved have originated in districts included in the regulated area, but in which neither beetles nor grubs in soil have been found.

(2) When the material consists of fresh manure or of mined, dredged, or other similar materials, and it has been determined by an inspector that no infestation could exist therein.

(3) When the material has been removed, under the supervision of an inspector, from a depth of more than 12 inches below the surface of the ground and either (a) is to be moved between October 16 and June 14, inclusive, or (b) is loaded and shipped at points where it has been determined by an inspector that no general infestation of adult beetles exists, or (c) when the cars and loading operations are protected by screening under the direction of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector.

(4) When the material has been fumigated with carbon disulphide or otherwise treated under the supervision of and in manner and by method satisfactory to the inspector. Such fumigation or treatment will be required as a condition of certification of all restricted sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, except such as is loaded and shipped in compliance with paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) hereof.

REGULATION 8. CONDITIONS GOVERNING THE PROTECTION OF RESTRICTED ARTICLES
FROM INFESTATION WHILE IN TRANSIT

Fruits and vegetables, nursery and ornamental stock, and sand, soil, earth, peat, compost, and manure, moving interstate from or through the regulated areas to points outside thereof between June 15 and October 15, inclusive, shall at all times while they are in the regulated areas be screened, covered, or otherwise protected in manner or method satisfactory to the inspector for safeguarding the articles from infestation.

Trucks or other road vehicles transporting restricted articles may be sealed by the inspector at the point of inspection, and all such seals shall remain intact as long as the vehicle is en route within the regulated area.

REGULATION 9. MARKING AND CERTIFICATION A CONDITION OF INTERSTATE
TRANSPORTATION

(a) Every car, vehicle, box, basket, or other container of the articles listed, the interstate movement of which is restricted in regulations 5, 6, and 7, shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and the name and address of the consignee, and shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a valid certificate or permit issued in compliance with these regulations. In the case of lot shipments by freight, one certificate attached to one of the containers and another certificate attached to the waybill will be sufficient.

(b) In the case of bulk carload shipments by rail, the certificate shall accompany the waybill, conductor's manifest, memorandum, or bill of lading pertaining to such shipment, and in addition each car shall have securely attached to the outside thereof a placard showing the number of the certificate or certificates accompanying the waybill.

(c) In the case of shipment by road vehicle, the certificates shall accompany the vehicle.

(d) Certificates shall be surrendered to the consignee upon delivery of the shipment.

REGULATION 10. GENERAL CONDITIONS GOVERNING INSPECTION AND ISSUANCE OF
CERTIFICATES AND PERMITS

(a) Persons intending to move or allow to be moved interstate any of the articles the movement of which is restricted in regulations 5, 6, and 7, shall make application for inspection and certification as far as possible in advance of the probable date of shipment, specifying in the application the article and quantity to be shipped, method of shipment, name and address of the consignor, and name and address of the consignee.

(b) Applicants for inspection will be required to assemble the articles at such points as the inspector shall designate and so to place them that inspection may readily be made; if not so placed, inspection may be refused. All charges for storage, cartage, and labor incident to inspection, other than the services of the inspector, shall be paid by the shipper.

(c) Certificates and permits shall be used in connection with the transportation of only those articles intended to be covered thereby.

(d) Where the apparent absolute freedom from infestation of any of the articles enumerated cannot be determined by the inspector, certification will be refused.

(e) Permits may be issued for the interstate movement of restricted articles by truck or other road vehicle from a regulated area through a nonregulated area to another regulated area except that permits issued for the movement of fruits and vegetables from the State, District, counties, election districts, or city listed in regulation 5, section A, (1) (ii), shall be limited to green corn on the cob, beans in the pod, bananas in entire bunches or in clusters of 25 or more, apples, peaches, blackberries, blueberries, huckleberries, or raspberries. Fruits and vegetables other than the above-named commodities may be moved from the State, District, counties, election districts, or city listed in regulation 5, section A, (1) (ii), only under certification.

REGULATION 11. CANCELANON OF CERTIFICATES

Certificates issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled by the inspector and further certification refused, either for any failure of compliance with the conditions of these regulations or violation of them, or whenever in the judgment of the inspector the further use of such certificates might result in the dissemination of infestation.

REGULATION 12. INSPECTION IN TRANSIT

Any car, vehicle, basket, box, or other container moved interstate or offered to a common carrier for shipment interstate, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains either infested articles or articles the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at any time or place.

REGULATION 13. THOROUGH CLEANING REQUIRED OF TRUCKS, WAGONS, CARS, BOATS, AND OTHER VEHICLES AND CONTAINERS BEFORE MOVING INTERSTATE

Trucks, wagons, cars, boats, and other vehicles and containers which have been used in transporting any article covered by these regulations within the regulated areas shall not thereafter be moved or allowed to be moved interstate until they have been thoroughly swept and cleaned by the carrier at the point of unloading or destination.

REGULATION 14. SHIPMENTS BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Articles subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate by the United States Department of Agriculture for experimental or scientific purposes, on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of articles so moved shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine showing compliance with such conditions.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after April 11, 1938, and shall supersede the rules and regulations promulgated March 1, 1937, as amended effective May 10, 1937.

Done at the city of Washington this 6th day of April 1938.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

APPENDIX

PENALTIES

The Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, provides that no person shall ship or offer for shipment to any common carrier, nor shall any common carrier receive for transportation or transport, nor shall any person carry or transport, from any quarantined State or Territory or District of the United States, or from any quarantined portion thereof, into or through any other State or Territory or District, any class of nursery stock or any other class of plants, fruits, vegetables, roots, bulbs, seeds * * * or any other article * * * specified in the notice of quarantine * * * in manner or method or under conditions other than those prescribed by the Secretary of Agriculture. It also provides that any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this act, or who shall forge, counterfeit, alter, deface, or destroy any certificate provided for in this act or in the regulations of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding \$500, or by imprisonment not exceeding 1 year, or both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

STATE AND FEDERAL INSPECTION

Certain of the quarantined States have promulgated or are about to promulgate quarantine regulations restricting intrastate movement supplemental to the Federal quarantine. These State regulations are enforced in cooperation with the Federal authorities. Copies of either the Federal or State quarantine orders may be obtained by addressing the United States Department of Agriculture, 266 Glenwood Avenue, Bloomfield, N. J.

Subsidiary offices are maintained at the following locations:

Thirteenth Floor, Custom House, Boston, Mass.

Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, 123 Huntington Street, New Haven, Conn.

Room 838, 641 Washington Street, New York, N. Y.

Room 200, 2507 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y.

P. O. Box 1, Trenton, N. J., or Yardville Road, White Horse, N. J.

Kotler Building, Main and High Streets, Glassboro, N. J.

Frankfort Arsenal, Bridge and Tacony Streets, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa.

Warehouse No. 4, General Depot, United States Army, New Cumberland, Pa.

Room 438-K, New Post Office Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Room 210, New Post Office Building, Dover, Del.

Room 306, Post Office Building, Calvert and Fayette Streets, Baltimore, Md.

Room 202, New Post Office Building, Main Street, Salisbury, Md.

Washington County Annex Building, Hagerstown, Md.

307 Mellett Building, Canton, Ohio.

1005 Grace-American Building, Richmond, Va.

Room 217, New Federal Building, Granby Street and Brambleton Avenue, Norfolk, Va.

Arrangements may be made for inspection and certification of shipments from the District of Columbia by calling District 6350, branch 2589, the inspection house of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW., Washington, D. C.

GENERAL OFFICES OF STATES COOPERATING

Department of Entomology, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.

Board of Agriculture, Dover, Del.

State horticulturist, Augusta, Maine.

Department of Entomology, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Division of Plant Pest Control, Department of Agriculture, Statehouse, Boston, Mass.

Deputy commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Durham, N. H.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Trenton, N. J.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture and Markets, Albany, N. Y.

Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Columbus, Ohio.

Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture, Harrisburg, Pa.

Bureau of Entomology, Department of Agriculture, Statehouse, Providence, R. I.

Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Montpelier, Vt.

Division of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture and Immigration, Richmond, Va.

State entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Charleston, W. Va.

[Copies of the foregoing revised regulations were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,

Washington, D. C., April 6, 1938.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat.

315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of the rules and regulations (sixteenth revision) supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 48, on account of the Japanese beetle, effective on and after April 11, 1938. The purpose of the revision is to include in the regulated area part of Schuyl County, N. Y., parts of the Ohio counties of Coshocton, Portage, and Summit, and parts of West Virginia counties of Berkeley and Jefferson. There were also added areas in the following counties, parts of which were formerly under regulation: Frederick County, Md., Tompkins County, N. Y., Stark County, Ohio, Warren County, Pa., and Princess Anne County, Va. Wheeling, W. Va., and Coshocton, Ohio, are brought under regulation. Lancaster County, Pa., has been added to the special area from which the movement of fruits and vegetables by motor-truck or refrigerator car is regulated. The restrictions on the movement of sand are modified. Of interest to nurserymen is the elimination of restrictions on the movement of aquatic plants except during the period from June 15 to October 15, inclusive.

Copies of the revised regulations may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The Hartford Times, Hartford, Conn., April 16, 1938; the Evening Journal, Wilmington, Del., April 15, 1938; the Press-Herald, Portland, Maine, April 16, 1938; the Sun, Baltimore, Md., April 16, 1938; the Post, Boston, Mass., April 16, 1938; the Union, Manchester, N. H., April 16, 1938; the News, Newark, N. J., April 16, 1938; the Times, New York, N. Y., April 16, 1938; the Press, Cleveland, Ohio, April 15, 1938; the Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., April 15, 1938; the Bulletin, Providence, R. I., April 15, 1938; the Free Press, Burlington, Vt., April 16, 1938; the News Leader, Richmond, Va., April 15, 1938; the Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., April 16, 1938; and the Evening Star, Washington, D. C., April 16, 1938.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, June 13, 1938.

Postmaster:

MY DEAR SIR: Your attention is invited to the inclosed copy of the latest revision of Quarantine No. 48 of the United States Department of Agriculture (effective April 11, 1938), extending the area and modifying the regulations in connection with the Japanese beetle quarantine, by which you will please be governed. See paragraph 1, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

B. E. P. Q. 473.

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—FUMIGATION OF POTATOES BY METHYL BROMIDE AS A CONDITION OF CERTIFICATION OF POTATOES MOVING BY REFRIGERATOR CAR FROM THE AREA LISTED IN REGULATION 5 OF QUARANTINE No. 48

[Approved April 30, 1938; effective May 2, 1938]

Regulation 5, section B, paragraph (6) of the Japanese beetle quarantine (No. 48) authorizes the issuance of certificates for the interstate movement of potatoes via refrigerator car from the area listed in that regulation to points outside the regulated areas between June 15 and October 15 when the potatoes have been fumigated in the car, when deemed necessary in the judgment of the inspector and when the doors and hatches of the car have been tightly closed or adequately screened under the supervision of an inspector.

TREATMENT AUTHORIZED

The treatment described herein has been found to be effective against the Japanese beetle and such treatment is authorized as a basis for certification of

potatoes moving to points outside the regulated areas between June 15 and October 15 via refrigerator car when such treatment is carried out under the supervision of an inspector and in a manner satisfactory to him.

TREATMENT METHOD

Fumigation of potatoes in dry refrigerator cars with methyl bromide at a dosage of 2 pounds per 1,000 cubic feet of space, including the space occupied by the potatoes and bunkers of the cars, for a period of 2 hours during which time the car shall remain tightly closed with the plugs in place in the ventilator hatches. The temperature within the car when fumigated shall be not less than 70° F. Provision shall be made for circulating the mixture of air and fumigant in the car for as long a time as is deemed necessary by the inspector. At the end of the fumigation period the hatches shall be opened, the plugs removed, screens placed in the hatch openings, and the car shipped under standard ventilation.

In authorizing the movement of potatoes fumigated according to the requirements stated above, it is to be understood that no liability shall attach either to the United States Department of Agriculture or to any of its employees in the event of injury.

CAUTION: Methyl bromide is a gas at ordinary temperatures. It is colorless and practically odorless in concentration used for the fumigation of potatoes. It is a poison, and the operator should use an approved gas mask when exposed to the gas at concentrations used in fumigation, and when opening the hatches for ventilating the cars. The car should not be entered until it is well aerated.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE (NO. 64)

APRIL 8, 1938.

B. E. P. Q. 472 (Superseding P. Q. C. A. 329).

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS—STERILIZATION OF GRAPEFRUIT AND ORANGES BY HEAT UNDER THE MEXICAN FRUITFLY QUARANTINE

[Approved April 5, 1938; effective April 8, 1938]

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Investigations in sterilizing fruit for the Mexican fruitfly have shown that the holding period at 110° F. can be reduced from 8 to 6 hours provided the time for heating the fruit to this temperature is at least 8 hours, making a minimum treating period of 14 hours. In order that shippers may take advantage of this reduction, the administrative instructions issued as circular P. Q. C. A. 329 on March 3, 1932, are modified and superseded by the following instructions.

Under the authority contained in paragraph (e) of regulation 6 of the Mexican fruitfly quarantine regulations, as revised effective October 15, 1937, and having determined that shipments of unsterilized oranges and grapefruit from infested areas might involve risk of spread of the Mexican fruitfly, notice is hereby given that sterilization is required as a condition of issuance of permits for the interstate movement of oranges and grapefruit produced in areas designated by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as infested. Such sterilization shall be in accordance with one of the following prescribed treatments:

(1) Heating the fruit to a temperature of 110° F. or above (not to exceed 112°) in the approximate center of the fruit and holding the temperature of 110° or above (not to exceed 112°) for a period of 8 hours;

(2) Heating the fruit for a period of not less than 14 hours during which time the fruit shall be raised to a temperature of 110° F. at the approximate

center of the fruit and shall be maintained at or above that temperature for the last 6 hours of such treatment.

No specifications as to the exact methods and equipment for obtaining these conditions are prescribed. Available information clearly indicates that by the application of dry heat the required temperatures cannot be reached without injury to the fruit. To prevent such injury it is necessary to maintain a very high humidity throughout the period of treatment. In the tests where successful performance was obtained, live steam as the source of heat was applied in such a way as to secure as nearly as possible a uniform distribution of steam-heated air so directed as not to discharge directly on the fruit. The air temperature ranged from 110° to 112° F., and the air was very moist. The fruit was held in field boxes stacked four boxes high and without special means of separating the boxes in each stack. The experiments indicate that the fruit should be sterilized after coloring, if this is necessary, and before packing for shipment, and then cooled down to a temperature around 45° as soon as possible after sterilizing. Wax or paraffine, either dry or in solution, should not be applied to this fruit either before or after sterilization.

Such treatment is authorized in sterilization plants in the regulated area which are approved by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The Bureau will approve only those plants which are adequately equipped to handle and sterilize the fruit. Such sterilization will be done under the supervision of inspectors of the Bureau. These inspectors should at all times be given access to fruit while in process of sterilization. They will supervise the movement of the fruit from the car to and from the sterilizing rooms.

While the results of the experiments so far conducted have been successful, it should be emphasized that inexactness and carelessness in operation may result in injury to fruit. In authorizing the movement of fruit sterilized in accordance with the above requirements, it is understood that the Department does not accept responsibility for fruit injury.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE (NO. 63)

JUNE 3, 1938.

WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE REGULATIONS MODIFIED

(Press notice)

All restrictions on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines—except to points in two pine-growing regions in which the blister rust has not been found, one in the West and the other in the Southeast—will be lifted, it was announced by the Secretary of Agriculture today, in a modification of the white-pine blister rust quarantine regulations, which becomes effective July 1.

An embargo is placed on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines into the Western States of Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, and part of California, and into the Southeastern States of Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee, from States other than these 11 entire States and from 10 northern California counties.

When the earlier blister rust quarantines were enacted and for several years thereafter there were several additional regions with extensive areas of commercially valuable stands of five-leaved pines in which the rust had not appeared. The restrictions in effect were designed to prevent the artificial spread of the disease into such regions, and the quarantines, first enacted over 20 years ago, have been effective in delaying the spread of the rust while control measures were being developed and applied.

The rust has now become established, however, in most of the commercially valuable pine-producing areas of the country. It has been found in 25 States. Owing to this condition and the fact that the disease can, under favorable conditions, spread naturally from pines to *Ribes* for a distance of 150 miles or more, it is believed there is no biologically sound basis for continuing the former restrictions.

The currant and gooseberry shipping regulations also are revised. The extensive Federal-State control work throughout the infected States is continued, and in order to protect accomplishments and to maintain sanitation zones around the valuable pine stands, the control-area permit requirement is extended to apply to shipments to 23 States. The requirements as to dormancy, defoliation, or dipping of currant and gooseberry plants, are continued in the case of shipments to the 12 pine-growing States to which pine shipments are prohibited. The embargo as to shipments of European black currants throughout the United States except into the 12 central States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas is continued unchanged.

Copies of the regulations of the quarantine, as revised, may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

WHITE-PINE BLISTER RUST QUARANTINE

REVISION OF REGULATIONS

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

Several important changes are made in the restrictions on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines and currant and gooseberry plants in the following revision of the white-pine blister rust quarantine regulations. An embargo is placed on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines into two pine-growing regions, one in the West comprising the States of Arizona, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, and part of California, and the other in the Southeast comprising the States of Georgia, Kentucky, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee. The interstate movement of such pines from States other than these 11 entire States and from 10 northern California counties into the regions described is prohibited. The new regulations are designed to protect these pine-growing areas in which the blister rust is not known to exist.

No other restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines unless they are visibly infected with the rust.

The dipping and dormancy requirements for currant and gooseberry plants which formerly applied only to shipments originating in the infected States, now apply to all shipments consigned to the States and counties listed above, from any State or District other than the 11 entire States and from the 10 northern California counties.

The control-area permit requirement now applies to currant and gooseberry plants consigned to 23 States as listed in regulation 3 (b). The aim of this requirement is to strengthen the Federal-State control activities carried on in areas surrounding valuable stands of five-leaved pine in these States.

No modification is made in the embargo as to all interstate movement of European black currant plants and of the wild native western currant plants (*Ribes bracteosum* and *R. petiolare*) except as to unrestricted movement into and between 12 central States as heretofore.

SUMMARY

Five-leaved pine shipments (regulation 2)

Five-leaved pines are prohibited movement into the following regions, except that no restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of such pines from or between any of these 11 entire States nor from the part of California described: Arizona, California (that part lying south of the south line of the counties of Humboldt, Trinity, Tehama, Butte, Plumas, and Lassen), Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, and Wyoming.

No pines or their parts visibly infected with blister rust may be shipped into any State or District unless shipped in a preservative or under special authorization of regulation 7.

For permit requirements in shipping five-leaved pines for planting on Federal lands in the above regions see regulation 7.

Currant and Gooseberry Shipments (regulation 3)

Requirements as to shipments from any State or District into each of the States, as follows:

Destination (State)	<i>Ribes nigrum</i> (European black currant); <i>R. bracteosum</i> and <i>R. petiolare</i> (wild, western currants). Restrictions	Other currant and gooseberry plants	
		Control-area permit required from State of destination	Plants must be either dipped ¹ or dormant and defoliated
Alabama.....	None.....	No.....	No.....
Arizona.....	Prohibited.....	No.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
Arkansas.....	None.....	No.....	No.....
California (that part south of the southern line of the counties of Humboldt, Trinity, Tehama, Butte, Plumas and Lassen).....	Prohibited.....	Yes.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
That part north of the above line.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.....
Colorado.....	do.....	No.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
Connecticut.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.....
Delaware.....	do.....	No.....	No.....
District of Columbia.....	do.....	No.....	No.....
Florida.....	None.....	No.....	No.....
Georgia.....	Prohibited.....	Yes.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
Idaho.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.....
Illinois.....	do.....	No.....	No.....
Indiana.....	do.....	No.....	No.....
Iowa.....	do.....	No.....	No.....
Kansas.....	None.....	No.....	No.....
Kentucky.....	Prohibited.....	No.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
Louisiana.....	None.....	No.....	No.....
Maine.....	Prohibited.....	Yes.....	No.....
Maryland.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.....
Massachusetts.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.....
Michigan.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.....
Minnesota.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.....
Mississippi.....	None.....	No.....	No.....
Missouri.....	do.....	No.....	No.....
Montana.....	Prohibited.....	Yes.....	No.....
Nebraska.....	None.....	No.....	No.....
Nevada.....	Prohibited.....	No.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
New Hampshire.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.....
New Jersey.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.....
New Mexico.....	do.....	No.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
New York.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.....
North Carolina.....	do.....	Yes.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
North Dakota.....	None.....	No.....	No.....
Ohio.....	Prohibited.....	Yes.....	No.....
Oklahoma.....	None.....	No.....	No.....
Oregon.....	Prohibited.....	No.....	No.....
Pennsylvania.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.....
Rhode Island.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.....
South Carolina.....	do.....	No.....	Yes, with exceptions. ¹
South Dakota.....	None.....	No.....	No.....
Tennessee.....	Prohibited.....	Yes.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
Texas.....	None.....	No.....	No.....
Utah.....	Prohibited.....	No.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²
Vermont.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.....
Virginia.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.....
Washington.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.....
West Virginia.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.....
Wisconsin.....	do.....	Yes.....	No.....
Wyoming.....	do.....	No.....	Yes, with exceptions. ²

¹ Plants must be dipped immediately before shipment in a lime-sulphur solution of 4.5° B. Prepare this solution by diluting 1 part of commercial concentrated lime-sulphur solution of 32° B. with 8 parts of water.

² Plants originating in Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, or Wyoming, or in that part of California lying south of the south line of the counties of Humboldt, Trinity, Tehama, Butte, Plumas, and Lassen, are not required to be dipped or dormant.

Applications for control-area permits

Shippers should apply for control-area permits (Form 415) to the officer of the State to which shipments are to be made (addresses of officers are listed

below) stating the kind of plants to be shipped and the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee.

State	Federal inspector designated to act in the State into which shipment is to be made
California-----	Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Sacramento, Calif.
Connecticut-----	State entomologist, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.
Georgia-----	State entomologist, Atlanta, Ga.
Idaho-----	Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Boise, Idaho.
Maine-----	State horticulturist, Augusta, Maine.
Maryland-----	State plant pathologist, College Park, Md.
Massachusetts-----	Director, Division of Plant Pest Control, State House, Boston, Mass.
Michigan-----	Inspector in charge, orchard and nursery inspection, Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Mich.
Minnesota-----	Commissioner of conservation, State Office Building, St. Paul, Minn.
Montana-----	Chief, Division of Horticulture, Missoula, Mont.
New Hampshire-----	State nursery inspector, Durham, N. H.
New Jersey-----	Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, Trenton, N. J.
New York-----	Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Albany, N. Y.
North Carolina-----	State entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.
Ohio-----	Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Columbus, Ohio.
Pennsylvania-----	Chief, Division of Forest Protection, Harrisburg, Pa.
Rhode Island-----	State entomologist, 310 State House, Providence, R. I.
Tennessee-----	State entomologist and plant pathologist, 406 Morrill Hall, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.
Vermont-----	Forest commissioner, Montpelier, Vt.
Virginia-----	State entomologist, 1112 State Office Building, Richmond, Va.
Washington-----	Supervisor of horticulture, Department of Agriculture, Olympia, Wash.
West Virginia-----	Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Charleston, W. Va.
Wisconsin-----	State entomologist, Madison, Wis.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

NOTICE OF QUARANTINE NO. 63

[Approved August 27, 1926; effective October 1, 1926; supersedes Quarantine No. 26, as amended, and Quarantine No. 54, as extended]

I, C. F. Marvin, Acting Secretary of Agriculture, have determined that it is necessary to quarantine every State of the continental United States and the District of Columbia, in order to prevent the spread of the white-pine blister rust (*Cronartium ribicola* Fischer), a dangerous plant disease not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States.

Now, therefore, under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended by the act of Congress approved March 4, 1917 (39 Stat. 1134, 1165), and having duly given the public hearing required thereby, I do quarantine every State in the continental United States and the District of Columbia, effective on and after October 1, 1926. Hereafter, under the authority of said act of August 20, 1912, amended as aforesaid, no five-leaved pines (*Pinus*) or currant and gooseberry plants (*Ribes* and *Grossularia*, including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts) shall be moved or allowed to be moved from any such State or from the District of Columbia into or through any other State in the continental United States or the District of Columbia, except in manner or method or under conditions prescribed in the rules and regulations supplemental hereto and in amendments thereof: *Provided*, That the restrictions of this quarantine and the rules and regulations supplemental hereto may be limited to the areas in a quarantined State now or hereafter designated by the Secretary of Agriculture as infected when said State shall have provided for and enforced such control measures with respect to such designated areas as, in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be deemed adequate to effect the control and prevent the spread of the white-pine blister rust: *Provided further*, That, for the enforcement of the restrictions under this quarantine on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines and currant and gooseberry plants, all interstate shipments of nursery stock or other plants shall be subject to inspection at place of shipment or destination or at any point en route, by duly authorized inspectors of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of August 1926.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

C. F. MARVIN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS SUPPLEMENTAL TO NOTICE OF QUARANTINE
NO. 63

[Approved June 1, 1938; effective July 1, 1938]

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *White-pine blister rust, or blister rust*.—The fungus disease caused by *Cronartium ribicola* Fischer.

(b) *Five-leaved pines*.—Entire plants with roots, of the following species belonging to the genus *Pinus*:

American species:

- Ayacahuite pine (*P. ayacahuite* Ehrenb.).
- Bristlecone pine (*P. aristata* Engelm.).
- Foxtail pine (*P. balfouriana* Murr.).
- Limber pine (*P. flexilis* James).
- Mexican white pine (*P. strobiformis* Engelm.).
- Sugar pine (*P. lambertiana* Dougl.).
- Western white or silver pine (*P. monticola* Dougl.).
- Whitebark pine (*P. albicaulis* Engelm.).
- White pine (northern) (*P. strobus* L.).

Foreign species:

- Balkan pine (*P. peuce* Griseb.).
- Chinese white pine (*P. armandi* Franch.).
- Himalayan or Bhotan pine (*P. excelsa* Wall.).
- Japanese white pine (*P. parviflora* Sieb. and Zucc.).
- Korean pine (*P. koraiensis* Sieb. and Zucc.).
- Swiss stone pine (*P. cembra* L.).

(c) *Currant and gooseberry plants*.—Plants, cuttings, or scions, belonging to the genera *Ribes* L., and *Grossularia* (Tourn.) Mill., including cultivated or wild or ornamental sorts.

(d) *European black currant plants*.—Plants, cuttings, stocks, scions, buds, seeds, or parts of plants of *Ribes nigrum* L.

(e) *Inspector*.—An inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(f) *Dormant*.—In a nonvegetative state, with inactive buds.

(g) *Moved interstate*.—Shipped, offered for shipment to a common carrier, received for transportation or transported by a common carrier, or carried transported, moved or allowed to be moved from one State or District of the United States into or through any other State or District.

REGULATION 2. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT OF FIVE-LEAVED PINES

(a) Five-leaved pines shall not be moved interstate into any of the States of Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, or Wyoming, nor into that part of California lying south of the south line of the counties of Humboldt, Trinity, Tehama, Butte, Plumas, and Lassen: *Provided*, That no restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of such pines from or between any of the 11 above-named entire States nor from the part of California described.

(b) Five-leaved pines or parts thereof, when visibly infected with the white-pine blister rust shall not be moved interstate into any State or District unless such pines are shipped in a preservative or are authorized and labeled in accordance with the provisions of regulation 7.

REGULATION 3. CONTROL OF MOVEMENT OF CURRANT AND GOOSEBERRY PLANTS

(a) *Embargo on European black currant plants*.—No European black currant plants (*Ribes nigrum*) and no currant plants of the wild native western species known as *R. bracteosum* and *R. petiolare* shall be moved interstate in the continental United States except into or within the area comprised in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas.

(b) *Control-area permits required.*—No currant or gooseberry plants of any species or variety shall be moved interstate into any of the States of California,¹ Connecticut, Georgia,¹ Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina,¹ Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee,¹ Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, or Wisconsin, unless a Federal control-area permit has been issued therefor by an inspector designated to act for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine in such State (see addresses in Summary). Such permit will not be issued if the plants are to be shipped into or planted in areas in which five-leaved pines have been protected from white-pine blister rust or in which such protection is contemplated. The continuance of this requirement as to any State is conditioned on the State providing such legal or other control on the planting and movement therein of currant and gooseberry plants as in the judgment of the Secretary of Agriculture may be deemed adequate to control white-pine blister rust in the protected areas.

(c) *Dipping or dormancy required.*—No currant or gooseberry plants of any species or variety shall be moved interstate into any of the States of Arizona, Colorado, Georgia,² Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina,² South Carolina, Tennessee,² Utah, or Wyoming, nor into that part of California² lying south of the south line of the counties of Humboldt, Trinity, Tehama, Butte, Plumas, and Lassen, unless such plants have either been dipped (except the roots) immediately prior to shipment in lime-sulphur solution of a strength of 4.5° B., or are shipped in a dormant and defoliated condition. Such lime-sulphur dip shall be plainly visible on said plants and be easily detectable by odor, the judgment of the inspector to be final as to adequacy of the dip and as to the condition of the plants as to dormancy or defoliation: *Provided*, That no such dipping or dormancy restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of currant and gooseberry plants from or between any of the 11 above-named entire States, nor from the part of California described.

REGULATION 4. MARKING REQUIREMENTS

(a) Every box, bale, or other container of plants for which permits are required by regulations 3 and 7 shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the consignor and of the consignee, and shall bear the permit securely attached to the outside thereof.

(b) The permit in the case of carload shipments by rail shall accompany the waybill, conductor's manifest, memorandum, or bill of lading pertaining to such shipment. In the case of shipment by road vehicle, the permit shall accompany the vehicle.

REGULATION 5. INSPECTION IN TRANSIT

Every car, vehicle, box, bale, or other container moved interstate or offered to a common carrier for shipment interstate, which contains or which the inspector has probable cause to believe contains either infected articles or articles the movement of which is prohibited or restricted by these regulations, shall be subject to inspection by an inspector at any time or place.

REGULATION 6. CANCELATION OF PERMITS

Permits issued under these regulations may be withdrawn or canceled and further permits refused, whenever in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the further use of such permits might result in the dissemination of the white-pine blister rust. After any such permit is withdrawn or has expired, the further use of any permit tags issued thereunder is prohibited.

REGULATION 7. SHIPMENTS FOR REFORESTATION, EXPERIMENTAL, EDUCATIONAL, OR SCIENTIFIC PURPOSES

Plants subject to restriction in these regulations may be moved interstate for reforestation purposes on Federal lands, or for experimental, educational,

¹ Dormancy and defoliation or lime-sulphur dip is also required for shipments to these States. (See par. (c)).

² Control-area permits are also required for shipments to these States. (See par. (b).)

³ Prepare this solution by diluting 1 part of commercial concentrated lime-sulphur solution of 32° B. with 8 parts of water.

or scientific purposes on such conditions and under such safeguards as may be prescribed by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. The container of plants so moved, except when shipped to or in care of the Inspection House, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington, D. C., shall bear, securely attached to the outside thereof, an identifying tag from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Identifying tags to authorize the interstate movement of five-leaved pines for planting on Federal lands in any of the 11 entire States named and part of California described in regulation 2, will be issued only on condition that such pines have been raised under such sanitation conditions as in the judgment of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine are adequate to protect them from infection by white-pine blister rust: *Provided*, That no permit is required for shipping such pines from or between any of the 11 entire States named nor from the part of California described.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after July 1, 1938, and shall on that date supersede the rules and regulations promulgated February 16, 1937.

Done at the city of Washington this 1st day of June 1938.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing revised regulations were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the quarantined area.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., June 1, 1938.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision, effective July 1, 1938, of the rules and regulations supplemental to Notice of Quarantine No. 63, on account of the white-pine blister rust. This revision makes extensive changes in the requirements relating to the interstate movement of five-leaved pines and currant and gooseberry plants.

Copies of the revised regulations may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Published in the following newspapers: The News, Birmingham, Ala., June 10, 1938; the Republican, Phoenix, Ariz., June 13, 1938; the Arkansas Gazette, Little Rock, Ark., June 10, 1938; the Herald and Express, Los Angeles, Calif., June 13, 1938; the Post, Denver, Colo., June 10, 1938; the Times, Hartford, Conn., June 6, 1938; the Journal-Every Evening, Wilmington, Del., June 9, 1938; the Star, Washington, D. C., June 9, 1938; the Florida Times-Union, Jacksonville, Fla., June 10, 1938; the Constitution, Atlanta, Ga., June 10, 1938; the Idaho Statesman, Boise, Idaho, June 11, 1938; the Tribune, Chicago, Ill., June 11, 1938; the News, Indianapolis, Ind., June 9, 1938; the Register, Des Moines, Iowa, June 11, 1938; the Beacon, Wichita, Kans., June 10, 1938; the Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., June 10, 1938; the Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La., June 10, 1938; the Press-Herald, Portland, Maine, June 10, 1938; the Sun, Baltimore, Md., June 9, 1938; the Post, Boston, Mass., June 9, 1938; the News, Detroit, Mich., June 9, 1938; the News, Jackson, Miss., June 10, 1938; the Journal, Minneapolis, Minn., June 10, 1938; the Star, Kansas City, Mo., June 9, 1938; the Montana Standard, Butte, Mont., June 11, 1938; the World-Herald, Omaha, Neb., June 10, 1938; the Gazette, Reno, Nev., June 11, 1938; the Union, Manchester, N. H., June 10, 1938; the News, Newark, N. J., June 9, 1938; the Journal, Albuquerque, N. Mex., June 11, 1938; the Times, New York, N. Y., June 9, 1938; the Observer, Charlotte, N. C., June 9, 1938; the Forum, Fargo, N. Dak., June 10, 1938; the Press, Cleveland, Ohio, June 9, 1938; the Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla., June 13, 1938; the Oregon Journal, Portland, Oreg., June 13, 1938; the Bulletin, Philadelphia, Pa., June 8, 1938; the Bulletin, Providence, R. I., June 9, 1938; the News, Greenville, S. C., June 9, 1938; the Argus-Leader, Sioux Falls, S. Dak., June 10, 1938; the Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn., June 10, 1938; the Chronicle, Houston, Tex., June 10, 1938; the Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 11, 1938; the Free Press, Burlington, Vt., June 9, 1938; the News Leader, Richmond, Va., June 8, 1938; the Times, Seattle, Wash., June 13, 1938; the Gazette, Charleston, W. Va., June 9, 1938; the Journal, Milwaukee, Wis., June 10, 1938; the Wyoming State Tribune-Leader, Cheyenne, Wyo., June 15, 1938.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, July 8, 1938.

Quarantine Order No. 63 of the United States Department of Agriculture on account of the white-pine blister rust has been revised effective July 1, 1938, so as to modify the restrictions on the interstate movement of five-leaved pines, and to extend the control-area permit requirement relating to the shipment of currant and gooseberry plants.

Under the revision an embargo is placed on interstate movement of five-leaved pines into Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah, Wyoming, and into that part of California lying south of the south line of the counties of Humboldt, Trinity, Tehama, Butte, Plumas, and Lassen, from all other parts of the continental United States. No restrictions are placed on the interstate movement of such pines from or between any of these 11 entire States, nor the part of California described, except that no pines or their parts which are visibly infected with blister rust may be shipped into any State or District unless in a preservative or under a special authorization of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

With regard to currant and gooseberry plants, the requirements as to dormancy, defoliation, or dipping in the prescribed lime-sulphur solution⁴ now apply in the case of shipments to the 12 protected pine-growing States as described above. An embargo is placed on shipments of European black-currant plants and currant plants of the wild native western species from any part of the continental United States except into or within the area comprised in the States of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, and Texas.

No parcel containing currant or gooseberry plants of any species or variety shall be accepted for mailing interstate into any of the States of California, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, or Wisconsin unless accompanied with a Federal control-area permit issued therefor by an inspector designated to act for the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture, in the State to which the parcel is sent.

Mailers desiring to secure control-area permits (Form 415) should apply to the officer of the State into which shipments are to be made stating the kind of plants to be shipped and the names and addresses of the sender and addressee. The addresses of such officers are shown below:

State	Federal inspector designated to act in the State into which shipment is to be made
California-----	Chief, Bureau of Plant Quarantine, Sacramento, Calif.
Connecticut-----	State Entomologist, Agricultural Experiment Station, New Haven, Conn.
Georgia-----	State Entomologist, Atlanta, Ga.
Idaho-----	Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Boise, Idaho.
Maine-----	State Horticulturist, Augusta, Maine.
Maryland-----	State Plant Pathologist, College Park, Md.
Massachusetts-----	Director, Division of Plant Pest Control, Statehouse, Boston, Mass.
Michigan-----	Inspector in Charge, Orchard and Nursery Inspection, Department of Agriculture, Lansing, Mich.
Minnesota-----	Commissioner of Conservation, State Office Building, St. Paul, Minn.
Montana-----	Chief, Division of Horticulture, Missoula, Mont.
New Hampshire-----	State Nursery Inspector, Durham, N. H.
New Jersey-----	Chief, Bureau of Plant Industry, Trenton, N. J.
New York-----	Director, Bureau of Plant Industry, Albany, N. Y.
North Carolina-----	State Entomologist, Department of Agriculture, Raleigh, N. C.
Ohio-----	Chief, Division of Plant Industry, Columbus, Ohio.
Pennsylvania-----	Chief, Division of Forest Protection, Harrisburg, Pa.
Rhode Island-----	State Entomologist, 310 Statehouse, Providence, R. I.
Tennessee-----	State Entomologist and Plant Pathologist, 406 Morrill Hall, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.
Vermont-----	Forest Commissioner, Montpelier, Vt.
Virginia-----	State Entomologist, 1112 State Office Building, Richmond, Va.
Washington-----	Supervisor of Horticulture, Department of Agriculture, Olympia, Wash.
West Virginia-----	Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Charleston, W. Va.
Wisconsin-----	State Entomologist, Madison, Wis.

⁴Prepare this solution by diluting 1 part of commercial concentrated lime-sulphur solution of 32° B. with 8 parts of water.

Parcels containing any variety of five-leaved pines, or currant or gooseberry plants, or parts thereof, which may be offered for mailing shall be plainly marked with the name and address of the sender and a statement showing the contents and shall bear the control-area permit, when required, securely attached to the outside.

This notice modifies instructions appearing on pages 24, 25, and 26 of the April 1937 Supplement to the Postal Guide.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENTS RELATING TO DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PLANT REGULATIONS

APRIL 29, 1938.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA PLANT REGULATIONS MODIFIED

(Press notice)

The Secretary of Agriculture has announced a revision of the rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia, effective April 30, 1938.

Shippers will find few changes in the shipping requirements. The definition of nursery stock is clarified to show that it includes woody plants and parts capable of propagation (except domestic-grown seeds and fruit pits), foreign-grown seeds of woody plants, of palms, of *Vicia* (vetch, etc.), and of *Lathyrus* (sweet peas, etc.). As heretofore, an inspection certificate is required in shipping nursery stock, herbaceous perennials, bulbs, and roots from the District of Columbia to points outside.

In shipping into the District of Columbia this certificate is required for nursery stock, and labeling as to contents is required for nursery stock, herbaceous perennial plants, bulbs, and roots.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS INTO AND OUT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The supply of the last revised edition of the plant regulations relating to the District of Columbia having become exhausted, advantage is taken of the necessity for a reprint of simplifying the form and wording of the regulations without material change in shipping requirements. The definition of nursery stock as stated in paragraph (a) of regulation 1 is clarified. The list of domestic plant quarantines formerly published in the appendix is eliminated, since up-to-date copies of such quarantines are always available from this Bureau.

SUMMARY

SHIPMENTS INTO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Woody plants and foreign seeds.—A valid nursery-inspection certificate of the State, Territory, or country of origin must be attached to the outside of each container of woody plants or parts thereof capable of propagation (except domestic-grown seeds and fruit pits), shipped into the District of Columbia, and the container must be marked to show the nature of the contents. Such certification and marking are also required for foreign-grown seeds of woody plants, of palms, of *Vicia* (vetch, etc.), and of *Lathyrus* (sweet peas, etc.).

Herbaceous plants.—The container of each shipment of herbaceous perennials (including strawberry plants), bulbs, and roots, consigned to the District of Columbia must be marked to show the nature of the contents. (Herbaceous plants from foreign countries must meet the certification and marking requirements of Federal plant quarantine No. 37.)

SHIPMENTS OUT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

A certificate or permit issued by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine must be attached to the outside of each shipment of woody or herbaceous plants, bulbs, roots, foreign-grown seeds of woody plants, of palms, of *Vicia* (vetch, etc.), and of *Lathyrus* (sweet peas, etc.) consigned from the District of Columbia to points outside. Each shipment is also subject to the restrictions of any Federal plant quarantine or order applicable thereto. To arrange for inspection, apply at the Plant Inspection House of this Bureau, Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW. (District 6350, branch 4495), Washington, D. C.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

REVISED RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE MOVEMENT OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS INTO AND OUT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

[Approved April 27, 1938; effective April 30, 1938]

I. H. A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, as required by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, do order that no plants or plant products shall be moved into or out of the District of Columbia except in compliance with the rules and regulations supplemental hereto which are hereby promulgated: *Provided*, That certain plants or plant products may be exempted from these rules and regulations by administrative instructions issued by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine when, in his judgment, such articles are considered innocuous as carriers of dangerous plant pests.

REGULATION 1. DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of these regulations, the following words, names, and terms shall be construed, respectively, to mean:

(a) *Nursery stock*.—All trees, shrubs, and plants having a persistent woody stem, and parts thereof capable of propagation, except fruit pits and seeds, provided that foreign-grown seeds of woody plants, of palms, of *Vicia* (vetch, etc.), and of *Lathyrus* (sweet peas, etc.), are defined as nursery stock.

(b) *Herbaceous perennial plants, bulbs, and roots*.—Plants whose roots persist 2 or more years but which lack persistent woody stems above the ground. This term includes fibrous-rooted perennials, such as strawberry plants and phlox; bulbs, such as narcissus and crocus; corms, such as gladiolus; tubers, such as dahlia; fleshy roots, such as peony; rhizomes, such as iris; and such greenhouse-grown plants as ferns, geraniums, orchids, etc.

(c) *Annual plants*.—Plants grown from seed for bloom or food the same season and living only 1 year. This term includes such plants as cabbage, tomato, and aster.

(d) *Inspector*.—Plant quarantine inspector of the United States Department of Agriculture.

(e) *Moved*.—Offered for movement to or received for transportation by a common carrier or moved by any means whatever into or out of the District of Columbia.

(f) *Certificate*.—A certificate showing that the nursery or premises from which the plants or plant products were taken were inspected within 1 year prior to the date of shipment and were found to be free from injurious insect pests and plant diseases, or that the plants or plant products were inspected prior to shipment and found to be free from injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

REGULATION 2. UNRESTRICTED ARTICLES

No requirements as to certification or labeling are placed by these regulations⁵ on the entry into or movement out of the District of Columbia of (1)

⁵ Compliance with any special plant quarantine or restrictive order which may be applicable thereto is required. Information relative to such restrictions may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

annual plants, cut flowers, or decorative plant material (such as branches and Christmas trees); (2) seeds, except certain foreign-grown seeds as defined in paragraph (a) of regulation 1; nor of (3) other plants and plant products not included in the definitions in paragraphs (a) and (b) of regulation 1. The requirements as to delivery of plant materials are stated in paragraphs (c) and (d) of regulation 3.

SHIPMENTS INTO THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

REGULATION 3. REQUIREMENTS RELATING TO NURSERY STOCK AND OTHER PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

(a) *Certification and marking of nursery stock.*—No nursery stock as defined in regulation 1 shall be moved into the District of Columbia unless a valid certificate signed by the State nursery or horticultural inspector of the State or Territory or country from which the stock is shipped is attached to the outside of each package or other container. Each package or other container shall in addition be plainly marked with the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee and with a statement showing the nature of the contents.

(b) *Marking of herbaceous perennials, bulbs, or roots.*—No herbaceous perennial plants, bulbs, or roots, as defined in regulation 1, shall be moved into the District of Columbia unless the container thereof is plainly marked with the names and addresses of the consignor and consignee and with a statement showing the nature of the contents.⁶

(c) *Delivery of plants and plant products.*—No nursery stock, herbaceous plants, bulbs, or roots, originating outside of the District of Columbia shall be delivered to the consignee in the District of Columbia by a common carrier or other person until such delivery is authorized by an inspector of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

(d) All nursery stock and herbaceous perennial plants, bulbs, and roots, annual plants, decorative plant material, and other plants and plant products, whether restricted or unrestricted, addressed to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., shall be delivered only at the Plant Inspection House of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.).

REGULATION 4. SHIPMENTS WHICH FAIL TO COMPLY WITH REGULATIONS

Plants and plant products shipped into the District of Columbia, which are found to be infected or infested with any plant pest or disease, or which have not been moved in full compliance with these regulations, may be disposed of as authorized in the Plant Quarantine Act.

SHIPMENTS OUT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

REGULATION 5. CERTIFICATION OF NURSERY STOCK AND HERBACEOUS PERENNIAL PLANTS, BULBS, AND ROOTS

(a) No nursery stock, or herbaceous perennial plants, bulbs, or roots, as defined in regulation 1, shall be moved out of the District of Columbia unless a certificate or permit has been issued therefor by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine. Each package or other container of such plants, bulbs, or roots shall have such a certificate or permit attached to the outside thereof.

(b) A certificate or permit may be issued for the movement out of the District of Columbia of the nursery stock covered by this regulation, when it has been examined by an inspector and found apparently free from dangerous plant diseases and insects and when such shipment is found to comply in full with all Federal quarantine regulations.

(c) Nursery stock, herbaceous perennial plants, bulbs, or roots, to be shipped out of the District of Columbia must be presented at the Plant Inspection House of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine (Twelfth Street and Constitution Avenue NW.) for inspection at the time of shipment unless otherwise authorized by an inspector.

⁶ Herbaceous plants of foreign origin must be marked in accordance with the provisions of Federal Quarantine No. 37 (Nursery Stock, Plants, and Seeds).

When large shipments are contemplated, arrangements may be made for inspection at other places by telephoning District 6350, branch 4495, or writing the Bureau.

Application for inspection of articles the movement of which is restricted by quarantine regulations or other restrictive orders shall be made at a season of the year sufficiently in advance of the contemplated date of shipment to provide for compliance with regulations.

(d) No common carrier or other person shall accept for shipment or remove from the District of Columbia any nursery stock, herbaceous perennial plants, bulbs, or roots, unless the required certificate or permit has been issued and is securely attached to the outside of each container.

These revised rules and regulations shall be effective on and after April 30, 1938, and shall supersede the rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia, promulgated April 29, 1931.

Done at the city of Washington this 27th day of April 1938.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing revised regulations were sent to all common carriers doing business in or through the District of Columbia.]

NOTICE TO GENERAL PUBLIC THROUGH NEWSPAPERS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE,
Washington, D. C., April 30, 1938.

Notice is hereby given that the Secretary of Agriculture, under authority conferred on him by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315), as amended, has promulgated a revision of the rules and regulations governing the movement of plants and plant products into and out of the District of Columbia, effective April 30, 1938. This revision clarifies the definition of nursery stock and simplifies the wording of the regulations. Copies of the notice of the revision may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

[The above notice was published in *The Evening Star*, Washington, D. C., May 6, 1938.]

INSTRUCTIONS TO POSTMASTERS

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, May 6, 1938.

POSTMASTER,
Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR: Attention is invited to the inclosed copies of Revised Rules and Regulations Governing the Movement of Plants and Plant Products into and out of the District of Columbia as promulgated by the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, United States Department of Agriculture.

It is requested that these copies be distributed to the various stations and branches of your office for the information and guidance of employees handling parcels containing plants and plant material as contemplated in sections 595 and 596, Postal Laws and Regulations.

Very truly yours,

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ANNOUNCEMENT RELATING TO RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON AND COTTON WRAPPINGS INTO THE UNITED STATES

MODIFICATION OF COTTON REGULATIONS

AMENDMENT NO. 4 OF RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE IMPORTATION OF COTTON AND COTTON WRAPPINGS INTO THE UNITED STATES

[Effective on and after July 1, 1938]

INTRODUCTORY NOTE

The Cotton Regulations revised effective February 24, 1923, provided for the entry of cotton lint and cotton linters from Mexico via border ports only when they originated in the Imperial Valley of Baja California, Mexico. Effective December 15, 1924, the regulations were modified to provide for entry from other specified areas in Mexico through ports on the border. Since that date the Bureau has acquired a wider knowledge of pink bollworm control measures, and has been able, in connection with its administration of Quarantine No. 52, the domestic pink bollworm quarantine, to acquaint itself more thoroughly, through the cooperation of the Mexican Government, with the pink bollworm conditions in areas in Mexico adjacent to the border and with control measures carried on in such areas by the Ministry of Agriculture and Development of that country.

In the light of this wider knowledge a more liberal policy is adopted to allow the entry of baled cotton lint and linters from Mexico, subject to conditions of entry paralleling the conditions under which cotton lint and linters, produced in the pink bollworm infested areas of the United States, may move interstate under the provisions of Quarantine No. 52.

Regulation 13 of the Cotton Regulations, as hereby amended, is predicated upon a continuance of the enforcement, in cotton-producing areas of Mexico, of measures of suppression and of measures to prevent the spread of the pink bollworm which are deemed by the United States Department of Agriculture to be equal in effectiveness to measures enforced in cotton-producing areas of the United States having a similar status with respect to the pink bollworm. The importation of baled cotton lint and linters from Mexico, as provided in regulation 13, as amended, is further contingent upon the determination, from time to time, by manner and method deemed satisfactory to the Department, of the status of Mexican cotton-producing areas with respect to the pink bollworm and upon the determination, by manner and method deemed satisfactory to the Department, of suppression and control measures enforced in Mexican cotton-producing areas.

AVERY S. HOYT,

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Under authority conferred by the Plant Quarantine Act of August 20, 1912 (37 Stat. 315) as amended, it is ordered that regulation 13, of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Importation of Cotton and Cotton Wrappings into the United States, be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

REGULATION 13. PROVISION FOR THE ENTRY VIA BORDER PORTS OF COTTON LINT AND LINTERS FROM MEXICO

Baled cotton lint and linters produced in Mexico may be imported into pink bollworm infested areas of the United States through border ports approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for that purpose, subject to such treatment on arrival as is required under the regulations of the domestic Pink Bollworm Quarantine No. 52, for the interstate movement of cotton lint and linters produced in those areas: *Provided, however,* That no cotton lint and linters produced in areas of Mexico determined by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine as heavily infested with the pink bollworm may enter the United States under the provisions of this regulation unless such areas are adjacent to heavily infested areas of the United States.

Baled cotton lint and linters produced in areas of Mexico determined by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine to be uninfested with the pink bollworm may be imported through border ports approved by the Chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine for that purpose subject to compression at compresses designated in the permit.

This regulation leaves in full force and effect the provisions of regulation 10 affecting the entry of cotton grown in the Imperial Valley in the State of Baja California, Mexico.

Regulation 13, as amended herein, shall be effective on and after July 1, 1938. Done at the city of Washington this 30th day of June 1938.

Witness my hand and the seal of the United States Department of Agriculture.

[SEAL]

HARRY L. BROWN,
Acting Secretary of Agriculture.

[Copies of the foregoing amendment were sent to American diplomatic and consular officers through the State Department.]

TERMINAL INSPECTION OF PLANTS AND PLANT PRODUCTS

ARKANSAS STATE PLANT QUARANTINE (SHIPMENT OF SWEETPOTATO PLANTS RESTRICTED)

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, May 6, 1938.

The State of Arkansas has established at Little Rock, Ark., a place for terminal plant inspection under the provisions of the law embodied in section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, of the following plants and plant products: Sweetpotatoes, sweetpotato plants, vines, draws, and slips.

All postmasters are therefore informed that packages containing any plants or plant products addressed to places in the State of Arkansas may be accepted for mailing only when plainly marked so that the contents may be readily ascertained by an inspection of the outside thereof. The law makes failure so to mark such parcels an offense punishable by a fine of not more than \$100.

The State of Arkansas has also issued a State plant quarantine on account of the sweetpotato weevil, pursuant to the act of June 4, 1936, embodied in amended section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations, which prohibits the shipment into that State from any other part of the continental United States of sweetpotatoes, sweetpotato plants, vines, draws, and slips, known to be hosts of this pest, unless accompanied with an inspection certificate issued by the State of origin, showing the plants and plant products to be free of infestation.

Postmasters are therefore requested to observe the restrictions of the Arkansas quarantine when the host plants and plant products named above are offered for mailing and will also invite the attention of mailers to these provisions.

Postmasters within the State of Arkansas receiving parcels containing the plants named, which are not accompanied with the required certificate, should be guided by paragraphs 3 and 6, section 595, Postal Laws and Regulations, obtaining the necessary forwarding postage, and forward the parcels to the postmaster at Little Rock, Ark., endorsed in the prescribed manner. Parcels containing these plants which are accompanied with a proper certificate may be delivered to the addressees without being submitted for terminal inspection.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

ADDITIONAL PLANT INSPECTION PLACES IN CALIFORNIA

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL,
Washington, May 16, 1938.

Postmasters in the State of California are informed that provision has been made for the terminal inspection of plants and plant products at the places named below, and they should, therefore, be added to the list of places within

the State of California to which plants and plant products subject to terminal inspection may be sent by postmasters for inspection under the provisions of section 596, Postal Laws and Regulations: Alameda, Alvarado, Berkeley, Center-ville, Hayward, Irvington, Livermore, Mission San Jose, Mount Eden, Newark, Pleasanton, San Leandro, San Lorenzo, Sunol.

RAMSEY S. BLACK,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS

B. E. P. Q. 379, Supplement No. 2.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF BRAZIL

APRIL 5, 1938.

CERTIFICATE NOT REQUIRED FOR PROCESSED PLANT PRODUCTS

[Order of February 10, 1938; Diario Oficial, February 17, 1938]

ARTICLE 1. The certificate of origin and plant health for imported plants or parts of plants that have been processed, dried, manufactured, or which have undergone any treatment that devitalizes them, may, in the terms of the said regulations, be dispensed with.

SUBJECT TO INSPECTION ON ARRIVAL

ART. 2. The products included in the preceding article are subject to inspection on arrival in ports where phytosanitary inspection is provided for, and will be released by the customs only by authorization of the technical expert of the phytosanitary service.

The required inspection of products recognized as being incapable of harboring parasites may, at the discretion of the director, phytosanitary service, be dispensed with.

The order of February 10, 1938, amplifies paragraph (c) of article 5 of decree No. 24114 of April 12, 1934 (see p. 5 of B. E. P. Q. 379).

AVERY S. HOYT,
Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 403, Supplement No. 3.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF FRANCE

JUNE 8, 1938.

BULBS, CORMS, TUBERS, AND RHIZOMES REGARDED AS PLANTS

The French decree of March 8, 1932, prohibits the entry into and transit through France of living plants, and living parts of plants (trees, shrubs, nursery products, cuttings, and other parts of plants) * * * originating in or proceeding from the United States of America, as a precaution against the introduction of San Jose scale (see p. 6, B. E. P. Q. 403).

Uncertainty existed as to whether this prohibition was applicable to bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes, therefore the question was submitted to the French Ministry of Agriculture. The said Ministry states that the prohibition does apply to bulbs, corms, tubers, and rhizomes.

LEE A. STRONG,
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 405, Supplement No. 4.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

JUNE 9, 1938.

CUT CARNATION FLOWERS NOW ADMITTED

The decree of March 28, 1929, as amended by that of September 30, 1932, prohibits the importation into Germany of rooted plants, cuttings, and cut flowers of the carnation, to prevent the introduction of the carnation leaf folder (*Tortrix pronubana* Hbn.).

According to the Nachrichtenblatt für den deutschen Pflanzenschutzdienst 17: 12, December 1937, the Minister of Food and Agriculture so far relaxed the provisions of those decrees as to permit the importation of carnation cut flowers, effective November 15, 1937 (R. F. M. Nov. 10, 1937—Z1505f—1 II).

Consequently the words "and cut flowers" should be stricken from the first line of the item "Rooted Carnations" on page 2 of B. E. P. Q. 405. However, since carnations are dicotyledonous plants and their cut flowers are parts of such plants, the importation into Germany of carnation cut flowers grown in the United States still is prohibited under the provisions of the decree of November 3, 1931, with the exceptions indicated in Note 1 (a) and (b), page 8, of B. E. P. Q. 405.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 445, Supplement No. 3.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, CENTRAL AMERICA (BRITISH HONDURAS)

APRIL 6, 1938.

All the proclamations set forth on pages 2, 3, and 4, and in Supplement No. 2, of Circular B. E. P. Q. 445 are revoked and superseded by proclamation No. 10 of February 12, 1938, as follows:

The importation into the colony, directly or indirectly, of the fruit, seeds, cuttings, plants, etc., enumerated in schedules A and B, save with the exceptions stated, is prohibited.

SCHEDULE A

IMPORTATION PROHIBITED

Citrus spp. All parts, including fruit, seeds, cuttings, plants, buds, and grafts: Importation prohibited from all countries except in cases of importations made by the agricultural officer for scientific propagation.

Coconut palms (*Cocos nucifera*), coconuts in husk, any part of the palm, including plants, leaves, and leaflets: Importation prohibited from all countries except in cases of importations made by the Department of Agriculture for experimental purposes.

SCHEDULE B

IMPORTATION CONDITIONAL

All fruits except green bananas, nuts, dried, canned, candied, or other processed fruits: Importation prohibited except from the United States, United Kingdom and Ireland, Canada, and Jamaica. Provided that in the case of Jamaica a certificate of introduction is granted by the agricultural officer after inspection.

All vegetables except potato, onion, dried beans, peas, and grains, canned or processed vegetables, and seeds: Importation prohibited from all countries except Canada, United Kingdom, and Ireland, Jamaica, and United States. Provided that in the case of Jamaica a certificate of introduction is granted by the agricultural officer after inspection.

Tobacco seed from all countries: May be imported only under license issued by the agricultural officer and which shall prescribe such treatment of the seed as he may consider necessary.

Cotton (*Gossypium* spp.), including seeds, cuttings, plants, seed cotton, lint, or any articles packed therewith, or any covering or thing in which they may be packed, from all countries: May be imported under license issued by the agricultural officer on the occasion of each importation.

Sugarcane (*Sacharum officinarum*): Seedlings and plants, and all parts of the sugarcane, or any articles packed therewith, from all countries: May be imported under license issued by the agricultural officer.

Banana plants and plants of any other species of *Musa*, including suckers and every part of the plant except green fruit from Canary Islands, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama, South America, West Africa, West Indies, together with any article or soil packed therewith, or any package covering or container thereof: May be imported under license issued by the agricultural officer or by the agricultural officer for experimental purposes.

All earth or soil of any description and any living plants not otherwise specified in schedules A and B, including plants growing in earth or soil or shipped bareroot, and including articles, covering, or packages in which they may be packed, from all countries: May be imported provided a certificate of introduction is granted by the agricultural officer after inspection and, if necessary, fumigation.

AVERY S. HOYT.

Acting Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

B. E. P. Q. 449, Supplement No. 2.

PLANT-QUARANTINE IMPORT RESTRICTIONS, PERSIA (IRAN)

JUNE 6, 1938.

AUTHORIZED PORTS OF ENTRY

Article 3 of the decision of the Council of Ministers, No. 7876, January 1-2, 1936, stated that the frontier offices at which plant material will be inspected and through which it may be imported will be designated by the Department of Agriculture (see p. 1, B. E. P. Q. 449).

According to a despatch from the American chargé d'affaires a. i., dated April 1, 1938, the Department of Agriculture of Persia has designated Bandar Pahlevi, Khorramshahr, Bushire, and Khosrovi as frontier ports of entry and inspection for plant material under the provisions of the said article 3.

LEE A. STRONG,

Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

PENALTIES IMPOSED FOR VIOLATIONS OF THE PLANT QUARANTINE ACT

According to reports received by the Bureau during the period April 1 to June 30, 1938, penalties have recently been imposed by the proper Federal authorities for violations of the Plant Quarantine Act, as follows:

JAPANESE BEETLE QUARANTINE

In the case of the *United States v. John Rambone*, Newfield, N. J., in the transportation of a truck load of farm products from southern New Jersey to Rochester, N. Y., a point outside of the regulated area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.

In the case of the *United States v. Charles Bogutz*, Bridgeton, N. J., in the transportation of a truck load of farm products from southern New Jersey to Rochester, N. Y., a point outside of the regulated area, without inspection and certification, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$25.

QUARANTINES AFFECTING MEXICAN PRODUCTS

In the case of the United States versus the persons listed below, for attempting to smuggle in contraband plant material, the penalties indicated were imposed by the United States customs officials at the following ports:

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Miguel Saldana.....	Brownsville, Tex....	1 mango.....	\$1.00
Mrs. Antonia Balli.....	do.....	3 plants.....	1.00
Enedina Martinez.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1.00
Catalina Castillo.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1.00
Sara Castillo.....	do.....	do.....	1.00
Manuela Sanchez.....	do.....	7 peaches.....	1.00
G. B. Powe.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1.00
Ruben Infanta.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1.00
Maria de J. Villalpondo.....	do.....	7 peaches.....	1.00
Ileta Smith.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1.00
Antonio Ybarra.....	do.....	1 orange.....	1.00
Mrs. F. H. de Carлага.....	Eagle Pass, Tex.....	2 plants.....	1.00
Maria Ponce.....	do.....	5 figs.....	1.00
Concepcion Velasquez de Rodriguez.....	El Paso, Tex.....	1 flower bulb.....	1.00
Josefina Reynosa.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	.40
Jesus Maldonado.....	do.....	24 apricots.....	1.00
Ernestina M. Caraveo.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1.00
Refugio Rosalez.....	Hidalgo, Tex.....	6 oranges.....	1.00
Pancho Moreno.....	do.....	8 mangoes.....	1.00
Pedro Vela.....	do.....	4 avocados.....	1.00
Juan Perez.....	do.....	3 avocados.....	1.00
E. M. Sanchez.....	do.....	12 avocados.....	3.00
Rafael Salazar.....	do.....	1 avocado, 1 mango.....	1.00
Eusebio Cantu.....	do.....	10 avocados.....	2.50
Gonzalo Zapata.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1.00
Florentina Garza.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1.00
Bonifacio C. Reyes.....	do.....	6 peaches.....	1.00
Isabella Hernandez.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	2.00
Telesforo Mendoza.....	do.....	4 mameys, 4 mamey seed.....	3.00
Maria Cortez.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1.00
Felipa Navarro.....	Laredo, Tex.....	1 pound orchid seeds.....	1.00
Manuel Navarro.....	do.....	16 orchid plants.....	1.00
H. Irwin.....	do.....	21 tangerines, 15 oranges, 11 grapefruit, 1 sweet lime, 4 plants.....	5.00
Candalaria Martinez.....	do.....	1 mamey.....	1.00
D. C. Eaton.....	do.....	3 oranges, 7 apples.....	1.00
M. Cruz.....	do.....	6 mameys.....	1.00
Chris Rieger.....	do.....	18 oranges.....	1.00
Thomas Moreno.....	do.....	2 cherimoyas.....	1.00
C. A. Langhurst.....	do.....	4 oranges.....	1.00
C. L. Rush.....	do.....	1 orange.....	1.00
Maria Gonzalez.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1.00
A. C. Jaurer.....	do.....	3 tangerines.....	1.00
Mrs. Aurelia Torres.....	do.....	11 sweet limes, 1 mamey, 3 mamey seed, 3 oranges.....	1.00
G. Garcia.....	do.....	5 avocados.....	1.00
Benj. Abramson.....	do.....	6 mangoes.....	1.00
Mrs. Julia Pena.....	do.....	3 avocados, 1 plant.....	2.00
Pedro Morales.....	do.....	6 mangoes, 7 oranges.....	1.00
Benito Morales.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1.00
Mrs. Francisca Rodriguez.....	do.....	12 plants, 1 sweet lime, 1 mango, 1 mamey seed.....	1.00
Ambrose Gaspar.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1.00
Tomasita Zuniga.....	do.....	5 plants.....	1.00
Isabella Mendiola de Longoria.....	do.....	1 avocado seed.....	1.00
Mrs. J. J. Winslow.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1.00
Mrs. Refugio Montes.....	do.....	10 avocados.....	1.00
Mrs. Francisca Sanchez.....	do.....	1 avocado, 1 mango.....	1.00
Mrs. M. G. Trujello.....	do.....	3 oranges, 2 avocados, 8 sweet limes.....	3.00
Manuel Avila.....	do.....	4 mamey seed.....	1.00
Jesus Pinon.....	do.....	30 plants, 1 pound tree seed, 3 avocados, 6 avocado seed, 17 mameys, 24 mangoes.....	5.00
Elena Martinez.....	do.....	1 mamey seed.....	1.00
Domingo Cortez.....	do.....	2 oranges.....	1.00
Simona Ronnano.....	do.....	10 mangoes.....	1.00
Josefina Gonzales.....	do.....	1 avocado.....	1.00
Jesus Saenz.....	do.....	15 plants.....	1.00
L. G. Benevides.....	do.....	2 plants.....	1.00
Mrs. Maria Arambula.....	do.....	2 mangoes.....	1.00
L. S. Allen.....	do.....	3 mangoes.....	1.00
Margarita Solalinde Garcia.....	do.....	1 mango.....	1.00
Ignacio Vasquez.....	do.....	do.....	1.00

Name	Port	Contraband	Penalty
Matilda de Garcia	Laredo, Tex.	2 plants	\$1.00
Juanita Coronado	do.	3 mangoes	1.00
Fernando Martinez	do.	2 avocados	1.00
Ignacio Fernandez	do.	1 mango	1.00
Eloisa Villeneuve	do.	do.	1.00
F. J. Barron	do.	2 mangoes, 1 avocado	1.00
Gabriel Flores	do.	1 mango	1.00
Ramon Perez	do.	4 mangoes	1.00
Francisco Moreno	do.	2 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Bibiona de Esquivio	do.	4 avocados	1.00
Pedro Omaya	do.	1 mamey	1.00
Roberto Zuniga	do.	9 avocados	1.00
Miss L. C. Tamez	do.	1 mango	1.00
Ernestina Guerara	do.	3 avocados	1.00
Picosa Dumas	do.	1 mango	1.00
Julio Munoz	do.	1 avocado seed	1.00
Andres Flores	do.	3 mangoes, 2 avocados	1.00
Ramona Munoz	do.	1 mango	1.00
Pablo de Jesus Garza	do.	2 avocados	1.00
E. Riviera	do.	1 orange	1.00
Bargoza Rateneur	do.	2 cacti plants	1.00
Geonimo Martinez	do.	4 oranges	1.00
Antonio Compos	do.	do.	1.00
J. R. Wallace	do.	12 oranges	1.00
H. P. Stewart	do.	7 plants	1.00
Mrs. Jessie F. McDonald	do.	1 cactus plant	1.00
A. G. Barrera	do.	1 plant	1.00
Regina Cadena	do.	4 mameys	1.00
Mrs. Felipe Lozano de Botello	do.	4 avocados	1.00
Petra S. de Cardinas	do.	3 avocados	1.00
A. Coppel	do.	5 cacti plants	1.00
Mrs. Hazel C. Dunning	do.	14 grapefruit	1.00
Senon Ornelas	do.	4 avocados, 20 lemon grass plants, 25 rose cuttings, 125 tuberose bulbs, 6 guavas, 5 oranges.	9.75
M. S. Corbett	do.	1 coconut	1.00
Alpedo Munoz	do.	3 avocados	1.00
Mrs. Aurora Martinez Garcia	do.	1 mamey	1.00
Anestacio Barrazan	do.	do.	1.00
Bernalde Ramon	do.	1 plant	1.00
Juan Charles	do.	9 avocados	1.00
C. K. Sibley	do.	7 plants	1.00
Juan Garcia	do.	3 avocados	1.00
Evan Edwards	do.	2 papayas, 3 mangoes	1.00
D. E. Morin	do.	2 avocados	1.00
Josefa Martinez	do.	14 mangoes	1.00
Maria Helena Longoria	do.	5 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Anita Aldajase	do.	1 avocado	1.00
Mrs. H. M. Martinez	do.	2 mangoes	1.00
Mrs. Hernandez Rameriz	do.	10 plants	1.00
Rafaela Rendon	do.	4 plants	1.00
Chester N. Smith	do.	5 avocados	1.00
Mrs. R. W. Lawson	do.	1 mango	1.00
Mrs. Olivires de Laures	do.	do.	1.00
Mrs. Esther Lawson	do.	do.	1.00
Fred Solirio	do.	2 mangoes	1.00
Alfredo Macias	do.	14 pomegranates	1.00
Mary Louisa Ramirez	do.	1 mango	1.00
Lorenza Aguilar	Mercedes, Tex.	1 plant	1.00
Estravel Tamez	do.	5 corms	1.00
Joseph Sauriquez	San Ysidro, Tex.	4 sugarcane stalks, 8 pears	1.00
M. D. Broyles	do.	5 tangerines, 5 apples	1.00

ORGANIZATION OF THE BUREAU OF ENTOMOLOGY AND PLANT QUARANTINE

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